

A NEW SPECIES OF *HERBELLIA* FROM MONTANA
(DIPTERA: SCIOMYZIDAE)

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Abstract.—*Pherbellia spectabilis*, n. sp. is described from northwestern Montana. Illustrations of the head and terminalia are included.

The species described below, *Pherbellia spectabilis*, is known only from 5 miles W of Browning, Montana. Browning is located in the northwestern part of the state just east of the continental divide. The holotype is the only identified specimen of this species.

Pherbellia spectabilis Orth, NEW SPECIES

Figs. 1-4

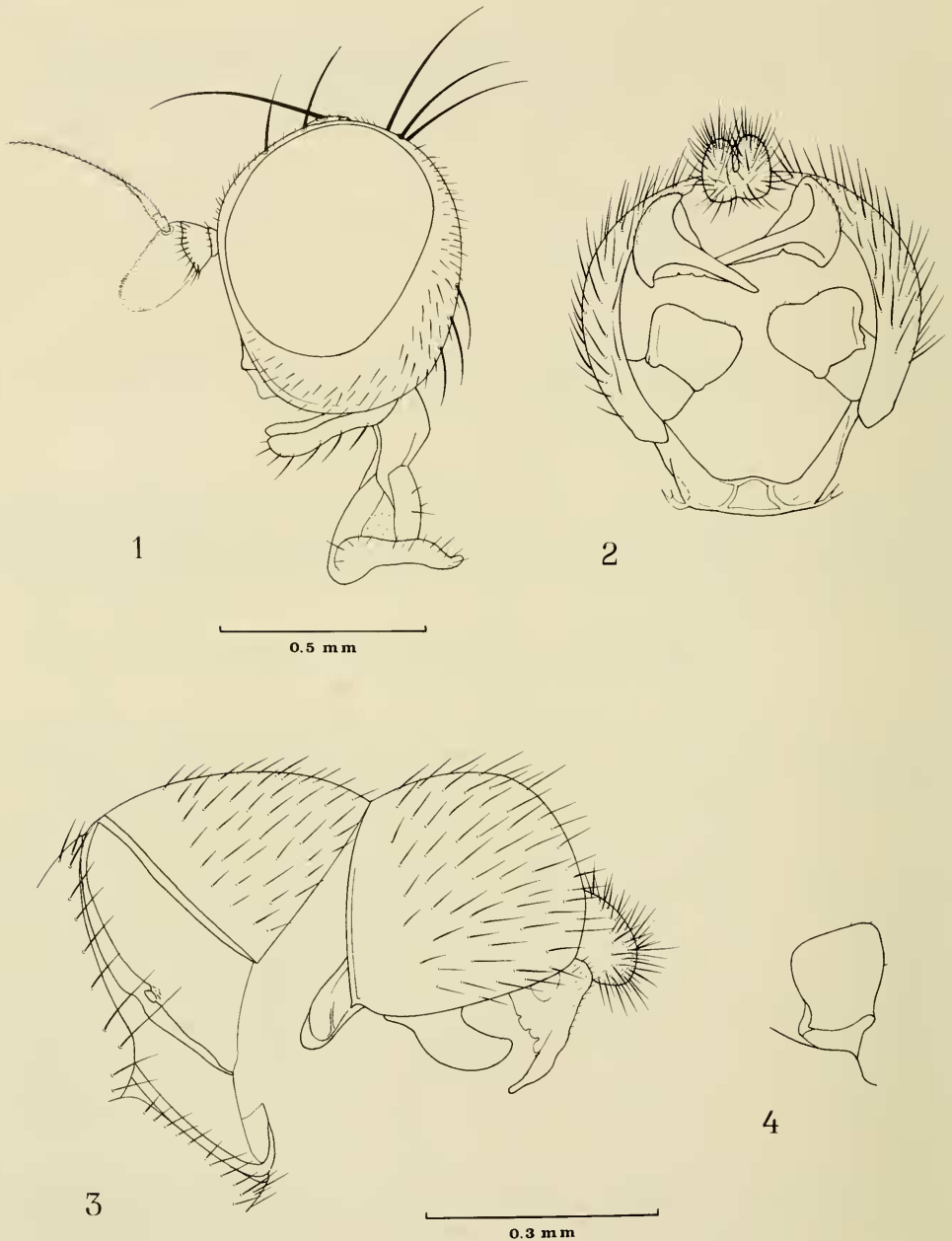
Holotype male.—Height of head $\frac{5}{8}$ width. Medifacies, parafacies, and cheeks whitish tomentose with a tinge of yellow. Frons yellowish, lighter anteriorly. Midfrontal stripe poorly defined, extending approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ distance from anterior ocellus to anterior margin of frons. Ocellar triangle and orbital plates brownish tomentose. Orbital plates tapered anteriorly, extending beyond midfrontal stripe. Orbito-antennal spot lacking; narrow strip of whitish tomentum along upper orbital margin. Two pairs of fronto-orbital bristles, anterior pair nearly as long as posterior pair; ocellar, postocellar, and inner and outer vertical bristles well developed. Occiput tannish, tomentose. Short black setae on lower $\frac{1}{2}$ of cheeks and parafacies, on anterior area of frons, between ocellar and postocellar bristles, along outer parts of orbital plates, and in midcervical patch. Lateral occipital margins with stronger setae and bristles. Antennae testaceous, segment 3 elongate oval. Arista blackish with relatively short hairs. Palpi yellowish, labium and labella yellowish brown.

Thorax tannish brown, tomentose, with indistinct blackish longitudinal stripes.

Pleura brownish, tomentose. Mesopleuron bare. Pteropleuron on left side with cluster of 5 bristles situated below and anterior to the vellar ridge. In this specimen, only 1 bristle complete; bases of all 5 approximately same size. Pteropleuron on right side covered by point-mount. Sternopleuron with fine bristles or setae over dorsal and central surface, well-developed bristles ventrally. Prosternum bare.

Coxae yellowish white, tomentose. Legs yellowish, except distal $\frac{1}{3}$ of forefemur, distal $\frac{1}{4}$ of foretibia, and foretarsus, which are infuscated.

Wing length 3.6 mm. Membrane greyish yellow, hyaline; costal margin and wing veins yellowish, area around crossveins not clouded. No stump veins; anterior crossvein slightly oblique, first vein not surpassing level of anterior cross-



Figs. 1-4. *Pherbellia spectabilis*. 1, Head. 2, Terminalia, ventral view. 3, Terminalia, sinistral view. 4, Anterior surstylus, viewed in broadest aspect. 2-4, Same scale.

vein; anal vein reaching wing margin. Halter, squama, and squamal ciliae yellowish.

Abdominal segments dorsally infuscated; light brown ventrally. Terminalia as in Figs. 2-4.

Female.—Not known.

Holotype.—USA, Montana, Glacier Co., 5 mi W of Browning, 19 July 1967 (S. Whitney). Deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. The type was from the B. A. Foote collection, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio prior to my receipt of it in 1981. At that time I acquired it and a few additional male *Pherbellia* from Foote that he felt were new species. He said *in litt.* "Please feel free to do whatever you wish with these specimens, including using them in new species' descriptions if they are truly new." I here acknowledge thanks to Ben A. Foote for graciously allowing me to describe this species.

Etymology.—The species name *spectabilis* is an adjective of Latin derivation and means worth seeing or notable.

Diagnosis.—Externally this small *Pherbellia* keys most closely to *P. aloea* Orth and members of the *P. propages* group. Common diagnostic characters shared by the above species and *P. spectabilis* are: (1) frons with median stripe less than $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as distance from ocellus to frontal margin; (2) mesopleuron entirely bare; (3) wings not patterned; (4) halteres yellowish or whitish; (5) first vein not surpassing level of anterior crossvein. Apart from some color differences *P. spectabilis* differs from *P. aloea* in the following features: (1) arista with relatively short hairs in *P. spectabilis* (arista bare in *P. aloea*); (2) first vein at the level of or just short of anterior crossvein in *P. spectabilis* (first vein distinctly surpassing level of anterior crossvein in *P. aloea*); (3) *Pherbellia spectabilis* is also slightly smaller than *P. aloea*. Members of the *P. propages* group exhibit some color differences as well as being smaller than *P. spectabilis*. *Pherbellia spectabilis* further differs from *P. propages* group as follows: (1) sternopleuron with only fine dorsal setae in *P. spectabilis* (sternopleuron with fine setae and 2 well developed bristles dorsally in *P. propages* group); (2) anterior and posterior fronto-orbital bristles approximately the same length in *P. spectabilis* (anterior fronto-orbital bristle $\frac{1}{2}$ length of posterior fronto-orbital bristle in *P. propages* group). The terminalia of *P. spectabilis* do not resemble those of either *P. aloea* or *P. propages* group as illustrated by Orth (1982, 1983); they are distinct from any described species of *Pherbellia*.

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